

Matthew 1:11

(11) **Josiah** became the father of **Jeconiah** and his brothers, at the time of the deportation to Babylon.

SHALLUM – aka JEHOAZ aka JEHOAHAZ:

2 Kings 23:28-37

(28) Now the rest of the acts of Josiah and all that he did, are they not written in the Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah?

(29) In his days Pharaoh Neco king of Egypt went up to the king of Assyria to the river Euphrates. And King Josiah went to meet him, (review notes from previous class regarding the decision by Josiah to go against the will of the Lord, which ultimately resulted in his death) and when Pharaoh Neco saw him he killed him at Megiddo.

1 Chronicles 3:15

(15) The sons of Josiah were Johanan the firstborn, and the second was Jehoiakim, the third Zedekiah, and the fourth Shallum.

Note – God wanted Josiah to trust in the Lord alone and not in the international politics of the day. Judah, as a covenanted nation, was to trust in the Lord alone for their freedom, prosperity, security and peace in the land that God had promised them.

(30) His servants drove his body in a chariot from Megiddo, and brought him to Jerusalem and buried him in his own tomb. Then the people of the land took Jehoahaz the son of Josiah and anointed him and made him king in place of his father.

(31) **Jehoahaz** was twenty-three years old when he became king, and he reigned three months in Jerusalem; and his mother's name was Hamutal the daughter of Jeremiah of Libnah.

Why did the people of Judah appoint the youngest son of Josiah (Shallum – aka Jehoaz or Jehoahaz) to be their king?

- Johanan, Jehoiakim and Zedekiah were weak!
- They wanted someone who would follow his fathers lead.
- And note his father was recognized as great except for that one decision.

- Reign lasted only 3 months.
- He is deported to Egypt by Neco where he eventually dies.

(32) He did evil in the sight of the LORD, according to all that his fathers had done.

(33) Pharaoh Neco imprisoned him at Riblah in the land of Hamath, that he might not reign in Jerusalem; and he imposed on the land a fine of one hundred talents of silver and a talent of gold.

- Judah becomes a vassal of Egypt at this time.
- Egypt was the regional power in the Middle East.
- Note: Neco and Egypt had power over Judah.

(34) Pharaoh Neco made **Eliakim** the son of Josiah king in the place of Josiah his father, and changed his name to **Jehoiakim**. But he took Jehoahaz away and brought him to Egypt, and he died there.

(35) So Jehoiakim gave the silver and gold to Pharaoh, but he taxed the land in order to give the money at the command of Pharaoh. He exacted the silver and gold from the people of the land, each according to his valuation, to give it to Pharaoh Neco.

JEHOIAKIM:

- 25 years old when Neco makes him king.
- He does submit to Neco's authority and pays tribute to Egypt.

- Reigns for 11 years
- Jehoiakim will go wherever the wind blows him!

(36) Jehoiakim was twenty-five years old when he became king, and he reigned eleven years in Jerusalem; and his mother's name was Zebidah the daughter of Pedaiiah of Rumah.

(37) He did evil in the sight of the LORD, according to all that his fathers had done.

Historically:

- Nebuchadnezzar takes command of father's army and is victorious over Neco at Carchemish in 605 BC.
- Due to this power shift, control of Judah as a vassal passes from Egypt to Babylon.
- Jehoiakim in his "go wherever the winds blows attitude" initially submits to Nebuchadnezzar.

2 Kings 24:1-20

(1) In his days **Nebuchadnezzar** king of Babylon came up (After Nebuchadnezzar conquers Neco), and **Jehoiakim** became his servant for three years; then he turned and rebelled against him. (1st siege of Jerusalem and Judean deportation to Babylon in 605 BC – includes Daniel).

(2) The LORD sent against him bands of Chaldeans, bands of Arameans, bands of Moabites, and bands of Ammonites. So He sent them against Judah to destroy it, according to the word of the LORD which He had spoken through His servants the prophets.

(3) Surely at the command of the LORD it came upon Judah, to remove them from His sight because of the sins of Manasseh, according to all that he had done,

(4) and also for the innocent blood which he shed, for he filled Jerusalem with innocent blood; and the LORD would not forgive.

(5) Now the rest of the acts of Jehoiakim and all that he did, are they not written in the Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah?

(6) So Jehoiakim slept with his fathers, and **Jehoiachin** (Jeconiah of 1 Chron 3:16 and referred to in Matthew 1:12) his son became king in his place.

(7) The king of Egypt did not come out of his land again, for the king of Babylon had taken all that belonged to the king of Egypt from the brook of Egypt to the river Euphrates.

Jehoiakim fathers two sons during this time –

- Jeconiah (aka Jehoiachin)
- Zedekiah

Jehoiachin:

- Began his reign at 18 years old.
- Reigned only 3 months.
- Did evil in the sight of the Lord.

(8) Jehoiachin was eighteen years old when he became king, and he reigned three months in Jerusalem; and his mother's name was Nehushta the daughter of Elnathan of Jerusalem.

(9) He did evil in the sight of the LORD, according to all that his father had done.

(10) At that time the servants of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon went up to Jerusalem and the **city came under siege**. (2nd siege of Jerusalem and Judean deportation to Babylon 597 BC)

(11) And Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon came to the city; while his servants were besieging it (Nebuchadnezzar as a good leader is getting briefed on whether his orders are being carried out properly).

(12) Jehoiachin the king of Judah went out to the king of Babylon, he and his mother and his servants and his captains and his officials...

- Jehoiachin, the Royal family and all the officer corps surrender to Nebuchadnezzar – all taken captive.
- Details of the 2nd Judean deportation – the one that Jeremiah is in.

Siege Warfare

- Attacking troops would set up camp around the city that is under attack.
 - Troops would gather trees and rocks to be used as siege ramps and ammunition.
 - Some trees made into battering rams.
 - Cordoned off the city under siege so that no one can escape – this deprives the city of needed supplies to live on.
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- In defense of the siege warfare you must have sufficient supplies to wait out the siege and the attacking troops will eventually get tired and go home.

...So the king of Babylon took him captive in the eighth year of his reign.

(13) He carried out from there all the treasures of the house of the LORD, and the treasures of the king's house, and cut in pieces all the vessels of gold which Solomon king of Israel had made in the temple of the LORD, just as the LORD had said.

(14) Then he led away into exile all Jerusalem and all the captains (officer corps) and all the mighty men of valor (valiant warriors), ten thousand captives, and all the craftsmen and the smiths. None remained except the poorest people of the land.

(15) So he led Jehoiachin (Jeconiah in Matthew's Gospel) away into exile to Babylon; also the king's mother and the king's wives and his officials and the leading men of the land, he led away into exile from Jerusalem to Babylon.

(16) All the men of valor, seven thousand, and the craftsmen and the smiths, one thousand, all strong and fit for war, and these the king of Babylon brought into exile to Babylon.

(17) Then the king of Babylon made his uncle **Mattaniah** king in his place, and changed his name to Zedekiah.

(18) **Zedekiah** was twenty-one years old when he became king, and he reigned eleven years in Jerusalem; and his mother's name was Hamutal the daughter of Jeremiah of Libnah.

(19) He did evil in the sight of the LORD, according to all that Jehoiakim (his father) had done.

- **Mattaniah** is Jeconiah's uncle – his father's brother.
- Who was his father? Jehoiakim
- Who was Jehoiakim's father? Josiah

- Josiah had four sons (1 Chron 3:15)
 - Johanan
 - Jehoiakim
 - **Zedekiah**
 - Shallum aka Jehoahaz aka Jehoz

POD: A son, apart from positive influence, will perpetuate the sins of his father as his sin nature was inherited from his father through procreation.

- Where does the positive influence come from? The mother.

Remember our PODs regarding the impact a mother can have on her children as the influencer (Class #5)

POD: The moral fiber of how a child evaluates himself as well as others is directly influenced from the mother.

POD: The mother establishes the son's expectation of a wife and mother.

POD: However, the father establishes the children's expectation of a father and husband.

- Who is the only hope if the father is not exemplifying the role of biblical manhood? The woman!

Note what Solomon records that his mother taught him:

Proverbs 31 - -

(1) The words of King Lemuel, the oracle which his mother taught him:

- She taught him one of the most important things a mother can teach her son?
 - What type of woman to stay away from!
 - She also taught him how to be a fair and just king
- Why was she teaching him? Because his father was absent

(8) Open your mouth for the mute, for the rights of all the unfortunate.

(9) Open your mouth, judge righteously, and defend the rights of the afflicted and needy.

POD: A son, apart from positive influence, will perpetuate the sins of his father as his sin nature was inherited from his father through procreation.

POD: However, a mother can reverse the perpetuation of the father's sins in the male line through her influential role in the family.

(20) For through the anger of the LORD this came about in Jerusalem and Judah until He cast them out from His presence. And Zedekiah rebelled against the king of Babylon.

And what does Nebuchadnezzar do? He initiates a 3rd attack in 586 BC

2 Kings 25:1-30

(1) Now in the ninth year of his reign, on the tenth day of the tenth month, Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came, he and all his army, against Jerusalem, camped against it and built a siege wall all around it.

(2) So the city was under siege until the eleventh year of King Zedekiah.

(3) On the ninth day of the fourth month the famine was so severe in the city that there was no food for the people of the land.

- A 2 year siege
- Food ran out vs. 2

(4) Then the city was broken into, and all the men of war fled by night by way of the gate between the two walls beside the king's garden, though the Chaldeans were all around the city. And they went by way of the Arabah.

(5) But the army of the Chaldeans pursued the king and overtook him in the plains of Jericho and all his army was scattered from him.

(6) Then they captured the king and brought him to the king of Babylon at Riblah, and he passed sentence on him.

(7) They slaughtered the sons of Zedekiah before his eyes...

...then put out the eyes of Zedekiah...

...and bound him with bronze fetters and brought him to Babylon.

At this point in Judah's History, the Temple is dismantled.

Jerusalem is burned and Nebuchadnezzar appoints a man by the name of Gedaliah as Governor.

Gedaliah is chosen because he accepted the Babylonian hegemony.

Hegemony (*definition*) – a preponderant influence or authority over.

This action was God's will as communicated by Jeremiah.
(Gedaliah was a friend of the prophet Jeremiah)

(8) Now on the seventh day of the fifth month, which was the nineteenth year of King Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard, a servant of the king of Babylon, came to Jerusalem.

(9) He burned the house of the LORD, the king's house, and all the houses of Jerusalem; even every great house he burned with fire.

(10) So all the army of the Chaldeans who were with the captain of the guard broke down the walls around Jerusalem.

(11) Then the rest of the people who were left in the city and the deserters who had deserted to the king of Babylon and the rest of the people, Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard carried away into exile.

(12) But the captain of the guard left some of the poorest of the land to be vinedressers and plowmen.

(13) Now the bronze pillars which were in the house of the LORD, and the stands and the bronze sea which were in the house of the LORD, the Chaldeans broke in pieces and carried the bronze to Babylon.

(14) They took away the pots, the shovels, the snuffers, the spoons, and all the bronze vessels which were used in temple service.

(15) The captain of the guard also took away the fire pans and the basins, what was fine gold and what was fine silver.

(16) The two pillars, the one sea, and the stands which Solomon had made for the house of the LORD--the bronze of all these vessels was beyond weight.

(17) The height of the one pillar was eighteen cubits, and a bronze capital was on it; the height of the capital was three cubits, with a network and pomegranates on the capital all around, all of bronze. And the second pillar was like these with network.

(18) Then the captain of the guard took Seraiah the chief priest and Zephaniah the second priest, with the three officers of the temple.

(19) From the city he took one official who was overseer of the men of war, and five of the king's advisers who were found in the city; and the scribe of the captain of the army who mustered the people of the land; and sixty men of the people of the land who were found in the city.

(20) Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard took them and brought them to the king of Babylon at Riblah.

(21) Then the king of Babylon struck them down and put them to death at Riblah in the land of Hamath. So Judah was led away into exile from its land.

(22) Now as for the people who were left in the land of Judah, whom Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon had left, he appointed Gedaliah the son of Ahikam, the son of Shaphan over them.

(23) When all the captains of the forces, they and their men, heard that the king of Babylon had appointed Gedaliah governor, they came to Gedaliah to Mizpah, namely, Ishmael the son of Nethaniah, and Johanan the son of Kareah, and Seraiah the son of Tanhumeth the Netophathite, and Jaazaniah the son of the Maacathite, they and their men.

(24) Gedaliah swore to them and their men and said to them, "Do not be afraid of the servants of the Chaldeans; live in the land and serve the king of Babylon, and it will be well with you."

- - *Gedaliah is assassinated* - -

(25) But it came about in the seventh month that Ishmael the son of Nethaniah, the son of Elishama, of the royal family, came with ten men and struck Gedaliah down so that he died along with the Jews and the Chaldeans who were with him at Mizpah.

(26) Then all the people, both small and great, and the captains of the forces arose and went to Egypt; for they were afraid of the Chaldeans.

(27) Now it came about in the thirty-seventh year of the exile of Jehoiachin king of Judah, in the twelfth month, on the twenty-seventh day of the month, that Evil-merodach king of Babylon, in the year that he became king, released Jehoiachin king of Judah from prison;

(28) and he spoke kindly to him and set his throne above the throne of the kings who were with him in Babylon.

(29) Jehoiachin changed his prison clothes and had his meals in the king's presence regularly all the days of his life;

(30) and for his allowance, a regular allowance was given him by the king, a portion for each day, all the days of his life.

That completes Mathew's second division of the line of Christ.

- 1. Abraham to David (vv. 2-6)
- 2. **David to the deportation to Babylon (vv. 6-11)**
- 3. Deportation of Babylon to the Christ (vv. 12-16)

Matthew 1:11

(11) Josiah became the father of Jeconiah and his brothers, at the time of the deportation to Babylon.

- Why did Matthew intentionally leave out those in the line of Christ in his genealogy?
- It is his hidden exclamation point to the Jew to emphasize the fact that Jesus is the descendant God promised to David!

David's name in Hebrew:

- דָּוִד DVD
- The Hebrews ascribed a number to each of their letters because they used their alphabet to count
- D = 4
- V = 6
- D = 4

That equals 14 – Mathew's exclamation point to the Jew that Jesus is the promised seed- the Anointed One!

Note **Matthew 1:17** - -

(17) So all the generations from Abraham to David are fourteen generations; from David to the deportation to Babylon, fourteen generations; and from the deportation to Babylon to the Messiah, fourteen generations.

Class Slides



All Scriptures quoted are from New American Standard unless otherwise noted.